

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1056. PCB Reporting and Recordkeeping Relief	ENCORE	JAN 12, 2014
1057. Commercial Chemical Products and Unused Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 16, 2014
1058. PCB Annual Records Retention Timeframes		JAN 31, 2014
1059. Satellite Accumulation within a ≤90-day Accumulation Area		FEB 7, 2014
1060. PCB Certificate of Disposal Relief	ENCORE	FEB 13, 2014
1061. Used Oil and Weekly Inspections		FEB 20, 2014
1062. Bags and RCRA Container Definition		FEB 27, 2014
1063. Product Storage Tank Residues and Hazardous Waste Regulations	ENCORE	MAR 6, 2014
1064. Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits		MAR 13, 2014
1065. Land Disposal Restrictions and Dates of Accumulation		MAR 23, 2014
1066. Universal Waste Accumulation Time Limits and the One Year Rule		MAR 29, 2014
1067. PCB Manifest Discrepancy Reports and Estimated Waste Weights		APR 6, 2014
1068. PCB Wastes, Independent Transporters and Confirmation of Receipt		APR 10, 2014
1069. Paint Wastes and The Applicability of the F001-F005 Listings to Ingredients	ENCORE	APR 20, 2014
1070. Other Paint Wastes and the Applicability of the F001-F005 Listings	ENCORE	APR 24, 2014
1071. Multiple Characteristic Hazardous Waste Codes and Underlying Hazardous Constituents		MAY 1, 2014
1072. TSCA "No PCBs" versus "Non-PCBs" versus "Nondetectable PCBs"	ENCORE	MAY 8, 2014
1073. Purpose of Keeping a Hazardous Waste Container Closed	ENCORE	MAY 15, 2014
1074. PCB Containers and Multiple Removed From Service Dates		MAY 22, 2014
1075. Satellite Accumulation and RCRA Personnel Training		MAY 29, 2014
1076. Transporter Signatures on Hazardous Waste Manifest and Multiple Drivers		JUN 5, 2014
1077. Universal Waste and Nonhazardous Batteries		JUN 12, 2014
1078. Universal Waste and Incandescent Bulbs		JUN 19, 2014
1079. The PCB Mark and the Fields "Also Contact" and "Tel No"	ENCORE	JUN 29, 2014
1080. Halon Fire Extinguishers - Banned or Not Banned?	ENCORE	JUL 5, 2014
1081. Cabinets as RCRA Containers	ENCORE	JUL 13, 2014
1082. LDR Storage Prohibitions and Treated Wastes	ENCORE	JUL 17, 2014
1083. LDR Treatment Standards and F001 "Chlorinated Fluorocarbons"	ENCORE	JUL 24, 2014
1084. RCRA Regulatory Status of Chlorinated Fluorocarbons Used as Refrigerants	ENCORE	JUL 31, 2014
1085. Universal Wastes, Manifesting and DOT Shipping Names		AUG 7, 2014
1086. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – A Brief Definition		AUG 14, 2014
1087. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – The Petroleum Exclusion		AUG 21, 2014
1088. PCB Concentration Assumptions for Use vs. PCB Disposal	ENCORE	AUG 28, 2014
1089. Universal Waste and Basis for the One Year Accumulation Time Limit		SEP 4, 2014
1090. Product Spills and Waste Determinations	ENCORE	SEP 11, 2014
1091. PCB Concentrations and 10,000 PPM		SEP 18, 2014
1092. PCB Concentrations and 1,000 PPM		SEP 25, 2014
1093. Universal Waste Alkaline Batteries and Self-Transportation		OCT 2, 2014
1094. Universal Waste Lithium Batteries and Self-Transportation		OCT 9, 2014
1095. Universal Waste Batteries and Closed Containers	ENCORE	OCT 16, 2014

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

TO: CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY

FROM: PAUL W. MARTIN, Senior Environmental Compliance Officer
CHPRC Environmental Protection, Hanford, WA

SUBJECT: UNIVERSAL WASTE BATTERIES AND CLOSED CONTAINERS

DATE: OCTOBER 16, 2014

<u>CHPRC Projects</u>	<u>CH PRC - Env. Protection</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>Hanford Laboratories</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>
Richard Austin Tania Bates Ty Blackford Bob Cathel Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Larry Cole John Dent Brian Dixon Eric Erpenbeck Tom Gilmore Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Dan Kimball Jeanne Kisielnicki Melvin Lakes Jim McGrogan Stuart Mortensen Dean Nester Dave Richards Phil Sheely Connie Simiele Roni Swan Michael Waters Jeff Westcott Jeff Widney	Brett Barnes Ron Brunke Bill Cox Lorna Dittmer Rick Engelmann Jim Leary Dale McKenney Rick Oldham Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Jennie Seaver Wayne Toebe Lee Tuott Daniel Turlington Dave Watson Joel Williams	Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Lori Fritz Panfilo Gonzales Jr. Darlene Hagel Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Edwin Lamm Candice Marple Saul Martinez Matt Mills Anthony Nagel Jennifer Ollero Jon Perry Thomas Pysto Phillip Rogers Don Rokkan Lana Strickling Lou Upton Christina Zerby	Alan Campbell Grant McCalmant <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u> Mary Beth Burandt Cliff Clark Mike Collins Tony McKarns Ellen Mattlin Greg Sinton Scott Stubblebine	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Greta Davis Jeff DeLine Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Darrin Faulk Joe Fritts Rob Gregory Gene Grohs James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Megan Lerchen Richard Lipinski Charles (Mike) Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Judith Nielsen Mandy Pascual Kirk Peterson Jean Quigley Mark Rollison Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Stamm	Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Kyle Webster Ted Wooley

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Universal Waste Batteries and Closed Containers

Q: A customer is collecting discharged batteries (universal wastes) in an office environment in a marked, ½-gallon plastic jug. The jug has a cap with a square hole to allow workers to drop batteries in the container without having to remove and reapply the cap. Since the container of universal waste batteries is not really closed, i.e., there's a hole in the cap, is this collection container compliant with WAC 173-303-573, "Standards for Universal Waste Management" concerning battery container closures?

A: Per WAC 173-303-573(20) [40 CFR 273.33], "Waste Management", it states at paragraph (a)(i):

A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

The above wording means that universal waste batteries must be in a closed container only if the batteries are leaking or damaged to the extent that the batteries could leak. Therefore, the customer could collect nonleaking universal waste batteries in an open top container. Should a battery start to leak, the customer would need to close the container, or transfer the leaking battery to another container that is then closed. A plastic baggie meets the definition of a container and the leaking battery could be placed in a closed plastic baggie and then the baggie placed in the open top container. In this configuration, the nonleaking batteries (open top container) and the leaking battery (a closed plastic baggie) are both compliant.

NOTE: Other universal waste containers collecting mercury containing equipment (MCE) must be closed if the MCE has uncontained mercury, is leaking or could leak. If the MCE is in good condition, the MCE can be collected in an open top container like nonleaking batteries. However, mercury ampules removed from MCE must be collected in a closed container. Also, universal waste lamp containers must always be closed to minimize breakage and emissions. There is no exception to collect lamps in open top containers similar to nonleaking batteries and some MCE.

SUMMARY:

- Nonleaking universal waste batteries can be collected in open top containers.
- Leaking universal waste batteries must be collected in closed containers.
- Nonleaking universal waste MCE can be collected in open top containers; however, leaking MCE or removed mercury ampules, and all universal waste lamps must be collected in closed containers.

Excerpts from WAC 173-303-573(20)(a), (b) and (c) are attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, please contact me at "Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov" or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 10/16/14

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Universal Waste Batteries and Closed Containers

WAC 173-303-573 Standards for universal waste management

(20) Waste management.

(a) **Universal waste batteries.** A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

(i) A large quantity handler of universal waste must contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(b) **Universal waste mercury-containing equipment.** A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing equipment in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

(i) A large quantity handler of universal waste must place in a container any universal waste mercury-containing equipment with noncontained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the device, must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and must be reasonably designed to prevent the escape of mercury into the environment by volatilization or any other means.

(ii) A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler:

- (A) Removes and manages the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules;
- (B) Removes ampules only over or in a containment device (for example, tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage);
- (C) Ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks of broken ampules, from that containment device to a container that meets the requirements of WAC 173-303-200;
- (D) Immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of WAC 173-303-200;
- (E) Ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury;
- (F) Ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers;
- (G) Stores removed ampules in closed, nonleaking containers that are in good condition;
- (H) Packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation;

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Universal Waste Batteries and Closed Containers

(c) **Universal waste lamps.** A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste lamps in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:

- (i) A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately clean up and place in a container any universal waste lamps that show evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
- (ii) A large quantity handler of universal waste must minimize lamp breakage by accumulating lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. The containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
- (iii) A large quantity handler of universal waste must store lamps accumulated in cardboard or fiber containers indoors, meaning in a structure that prevents a container from being exposed to the elements.

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